**9年级英语第38课时 拓展任务**

**一、从以下所给单词中选择正确的单词或短语并用其适当的形式填空。**

【die because heavy doctor harmful protect risk contact patient break out spread prepared】

Wearing protective suits, gloves and masks, doctors were racing against time to save people’s lives in West Africa in 2014.

Thousands of medics (医护人员) were 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their lives to treat patients with the Ebola virus. “The rest of the world can sleep at night 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a group of men and women are willing to stand and fight,” wrote Time editor Nancy Gibbs.

Ebola is a disease that is 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to humans than perhaps any known virus on Earth, according to The New York Times. People get infected (感染) by making direct 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Ebola patients’ bodily fluids (体液). The disease kills up to 90 percent of its victims (感染者).

It was not the first time that the disease had 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Africa, but it was the largest outbreak to date. It happened in6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ populated (有人聚居的) urban areas in the poorest countries in Africa. They hadn’t experienced Ebola before, leaving health workers 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But they didn’t give up. Instead, they stayed, treated 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and sterilized (消毒) those areas to stop the disease from 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Kent Brantly, a 33-year-old US physician, was one of the 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who caught Ebola when taking care of patients in Libya. After days of working without proper 11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he got infected.

“When I got sick we had only one survivor, but I didn’t think about death,” Brantly told NBC News. “But on July 31, I almost 12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. My doctors asked everyone to pray (祈祷) for me.” Luckily, he recovered months later.

**二、完形填空。**

It is a cold and dry winter morning. When you 1 , you suddenly feel that your throat hurts. You begin to sneeze and later you may cough. You must have a cold! Wait a second. Could it just be a 2 cold or the flu that’s been going around?

A cold gives you a runny nose and cough. But it’s usually easy to 3 with. Some take medicine such as aspirin (阿司匹林) 4 others try home treatments like herbal tea or chicken soup. Usually you feel better after a week.

The flu on the other hand can be much more 5 . It usually gives you fever. Sometimes it can be deadly. The worst 6 , the so-called Spanish Flu of 1918 to 1919, killed about 50 million people, according to The Atlantic.

Don’t worry. Getting a flu vaccine (流感疫苗) can 7 you from the virus (病毒). Flu vaccines work by giving the body a small amount of flu viruses. This causes our body to develop antibodies (抗体). 8 next time you get the flu, the antibodies can help protect you.

Unfortunately, the flu virus 9 every few years. Therefore, there are so many types of flu, such as H1N1 and H5N1. The antibodies for one type of flu can’t protect us against all types of flu. That’s 10 we need to get the vaccine every year.

However, good health 11 may also help to prevent a cold or flu. Washing your hands often helps protect you from viruses. Getting regular exercise and eating healthy food is also 12 . All these can help you strengthen your immune system (免疫系统).

1. A. stand up B. turn up C. give up D. wake up

2. A. common B. little C. popular D. strange

3. A. agree B. deal C. meet D. start

4. A. because B. after C. until D. while

5. A. interesting B. familiar C. dangerous D. smooth

6. A. cold B. flu C. cough D. fever

7. A. protect B. leave C. recover D. draw

8. A. So B. Unless C. Since D. As

9. A. stops B. changes C. spreads D. kills

10. A. how B. when C. whether D. why

11. A. clubs B. customs C. habits D. hobbies

12. A. enjoyable B. important C. well-prepared D. natural

**三、 阅读短文，选出正确的答案。**

**World takes caution**

As cases of the novel coronavirus (新冠病毒) continue to increase in more countries, the World Health Organization upgraded its coronavirus risk assessment (评定) to “very high” on Feb 28.  
 As of 12 pm on March 4, 74 countries outside of China had confirmed (确认) cases of COVID-19, according to WHO. The number of infections (感染) in South Korea had risen to 6,088 as of 4 pm on March 5, Xinhua reported. In Italy, a total of 3,144 people had tested positive (阳性) for the novel coronavirus, with 107 deaths, as of March 5. Denmark, Estonia, the Netherlands and Nigeria have all reported cases that have links to Italy.  
 “The continued increase in the number of cases, and the number of affected countries over the last few days, are clearly of concern (担忧),” said WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus.

Tedros called on countries to take action to contain the outbreak.  
 To share the most up-to-date COVID-19 control and prevention information, the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has published a manual (手册) in both English and French. People and organizations can download it from the CDC website. Progress is being made in developing vaccines (疫苗) and treatment methods. WHO said more than 20 vaccines are in development around the world, and several treatment methods are in clinical (临床) tests.   
 WHO said people can still take action to protect themselves, despite the lack of a vaccine.“There are things every person can do to protect themselves and others today,” Tedros said. He stressed people should wash their hands regularly, clean surfaces regularly with disinfectant (消毒剂), avoid traveling with a fever or cough, cough or sneeze into clothing, and take extra precautions (警惕) if being over the age of 60.

1. What do we know from the story?

A. WHO degraded its risk assessment for the novel coronavirus.

B. No patients have died of COVID-19 in South Korea.

C. Italy had the largest number of infections confirmed in one day.

D. The cases in Nigeria have a connection with Italy.

2. Paragraph 3 tells us \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how fast the virus is spreading around the world

B. why WHO upgraded its coronavirus risk assessment

C. what action WHO has taken to fight the outbreak

D. how many countries COVID-19 has affected

3. Why did the CDC publish a manual in foreign languages?

A. To help develop vaccines against the virus.

B. To promote a website that is about the virus.

C. To share the latest prevention information with the world.

D. To encourage people from other countries to visit their website.

4. Which is NOT a helpful suggestion for protecting ourselves, according to the last paragraph?

A. Wash our hands regularly.

B. Stop traveling if you have a fever.

C. Clean surfaces regularly with disinfectant.

D. Be careful while talking to people over 60.